

## When Cleveland and McKinley Spoke

HISTORY sometimes affords useful precedents and parallels, to guide us in meeting current problems. History conveys to us the summarized conclusions of the human mind through the ages. If there were no departures from precedent, there could be no progress. But on the other hand, it is supreme arrogance to assume that there must have been no guiding principle in the completed acts of the past.

Let us traverse some of our own recent history, with a view to establishing anew a clear comprehension of the historic American conception of national duty.

On December 7, 1895, president Grover Cleveland, in a message to congress dealing in part with the Cuban situation, said:

"When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest, and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its reestablishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.

"A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation, either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill-considered expression of feeling. But I have no anxiety to remain that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity and the complete devastation, will constrain our government to such action as will subvert the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace."

Only two years later, president Cleveland's thinly masked prediction came true. On April 11, 1898, president McKinley sent to congress his message summing up the whole situation with reference to Cuba and Spain, and putting the question of armed intervention straight up to congress. In this message the president gave a very clear statement of the causes and reasons for intervention. Readers will find interest in the following excerpt, especially if their inclination should prompt them to substitute the word "Mexico" for "Cuba" wherever it appears in the message. President McKinley said in part:

"The forcible intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifice of life by intestine conflict beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

"The grounds for such intervention may be briefly summarized as follows:

"First. In the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation and horrible miseries now existing there, and which the parties to the conflict are either unable or unwilling to stop or mitigate. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is especially our duty, for it is right at our door.

"Second. We owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection and indemnity for life and property which no government there can or will afford and to that end to terminate the conditions that deprive them of legal protection.

"Third. The right to intervene may be justified by the very serious injury to the commerce, trade, and business of our people, and by the wanton destruction of property and devastation of the country.

"Fourth. And which is of the utmost importance. The present condition of affairs in Cuba is a constant menace to our peace, and entails upon this government an enormous expense. With such a conflict waged for years in an island so near us and with which our people have such trade and business relations; when the lives and liberty of our citizens are in constant danger and their property destroyed and themselves ruined; all these and others I need not repeat, justify the intervention of the United States as a neutral to stop the war, according to the large dictates of humanity and following many historical precedents where neighboring states have interfered to check the hopeless sacrifice of life by intestine conflict beyond their borders, is justifiable on rational grounds. It involves, however, hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contest as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement.

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## -- One Woman's Story --

By Virginia Terhune Van de Water

CHAPTER XIII  
GORDON CRAIG had been away from New York for a week when Mary Danforth received her first letter from him. She had stipulated before he went that he should not write often, as she wanted "time to think."

"I must see whether I miss you when you are irretrievably out of sight," he had said. "Do not write often than once a fortnight."

In commanding this she had obeyed her head rather than her heart. She would not yield easily to any desire to keep in touch with this man whom she was beginning to love. If she really cared for him, her affection would express itself in silence. If her liking was but a passing fancy, absence and non-communication would prove that fact. Yet, in spite of her interdiction, she found herself wondering how soon Craig would write. She almost hoped he would disobey her orders.

It was Friday afternoon and Mary was sewing herself to do this because there were no lessons to be prepared for the next day. She was considering a collar which she had made for her graduation gown, and her fingers played the needle swiftly and deftly. She was so absorbed in her work that she did not notice the door opening and a man coming in. She saw him in the audience, and, if so, would she be nervous? She hoped not. She had hoped to see him, and look so well on that occasion that she would find her very fair and lovable.

The arrival of the postman at an apartment house and the distribution of the letters by the boy are not means closely connected, so Mary was surprised when, soon after the whistle had shrilled below, he appeared with a letter and a small parcel. "Registered package for you, Miss Danforth," he explained. "Will you please sign for it, the carrier says?"

Mary signed the registry-card, returned the letter, and, with an air of indifference, laid the letter upon the table at her side. She would not be surprised when, soon after the whistle had shrilled below, he appeared with a letter and a small parcel. "Registered package for you, Miss Danforth," he explained. "Will you please sign for it, the carrier says?"

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## ABE MARTIN

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Taxes  
By GEORGE FITCH.  
Author of "At Good Old Slivash."

TAXES are something of which we all heard, but which few of us have experienced.

Some reckless person once said that only death and taxes were certain. If death was no more certain than taxes, most of us would live forever.

When death comes it finds us like a tired autumn leaf and joins the great majority. But when the assessor pokes his head in the door, man arises in his might and tells him to go to—that he is a stricken patriot with only \$2.43 worth of personal effects and that the state owes him money.

Many a millionaire has wept salty tears as he has explained to the board of review that if it soaks him for \$11.29 in taxes, he will have to beg his bread from door to door; and many an automobile owner stops his car and paralyzes traffic while he deplores the fact that an extravagant and brainless administration has compelled him to loosen up to the extent of the price of four cans of gasoline.

Taxes are of two kinds—real and personal. The real are the ones which can't be dodged. They are taxes on real estate. The personal taxes are so called

because they are a man's own business. When a man owns a \$2000 cottage with a cabbage patch, inhabited by cutworms behind it, he pays real taxes. But when a man owns four barrels of assorted bones in a safety deposit box, that is personal property, and the state can go to thunder.

Taxes produce most of the liars in the world—at least taxes give them their early training. According to the information which the tax assessor receives, the land is full of \$25 pianos, \$14 diamond rings, \$100 automobiles and invisible dogs. You can't get an assessor to weep tears over the family which he has mortgaged over its humble roof, because he has never seen a mortgage and knows there isn't any such thing.

Taxes are collected for the purpose of paying the expenses of the state and city. Taxes keep up our roads, light our streets, pay our policemen and enforce our laws. This costs a great deal of money, but very few of us pay our share. Many a man who would knock the assessor down for not taking his taxes and let his neighbor next door pay for him. Copyright by George Matthew Adams.

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C. W. Fassett has called a meeting of the Midwinter carnival committee for tonight and the movement will be launched for the big enterprise.  
The stormy wind which preceded the heavy downpour of rain last night, blew down a number of electric light and telephone wires in this city.  
There was a lively set-to in front of the Majestic saloon this afternoon between King, the proprietor of the place, and P. A. Kelly, a mining man. Cantaloupes are now being brought to this city by the wagon load from this vicinity. The rains came late, but they were very beneficial to the melon crop.  
Miss Lily Merrill, daughter of J. A. Merrill, of the El Paso Commercial company, arrived today from Los Angeles. She will be in her father's office until school opens.  
The Epworth League of the First M. E. church, gave a most enjoyable social and entertainment last night at the church. The following took part in the program: Hazel Hyde, W. Smith, Hallie Ervin, Verner Hawkins, Mr. Hyde, A. M. Lumpkin.  
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## Big Hotel Favors Valley

Paso del Norte Management Prefers Home Products to Shipped-in Goods—Little Interviews.

"UP TO the limit of our daily usage, I will buy all the choice valley fruits and vegetables, poultry and other seasonable products that may be offered," said M. A. Schenck, assistant manager of the Paso del Norte, "provided only that they are offered early in the morning, and that they are strictly first class goods. The price will not be hard to agree on, I think. We are especially anxious to use the home grown products, first because they are actually better than most of the imported stuff, and second because we believe firmly in the principle of patronizing home industry. We shop around every day for the very best that can be had in the markets. We start out early, and take the pick of the offerings. And we pay cash down for everything we buy. 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